

U. S. TROOPER KILLED

CARRANZA SOLDIERS LOOT AND BURN STORE AT PROGRESO, TEXAS.

ESCAPE BACK INTO MEXICO

Retreat of Raiders Covered by Several Hundred of "First Chief's" Troops—General Funston May Go After Bandits.

Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 27.—One American soldier was killed, the captain commanding the Americans was wounded and the post office and general store at Progreso, Tex., were looted and burned on Friday when about eighty armed Mexicans crossed into Texas and attacked a small detachment of Troops B and C, Twelfth cavalry.

Re-enforcements have been rushed from several army posts and General Funston reports the situation well in hand. However, all the Mexicans, with the exception of 17 killed and 18 prisoners, have recrossed into Mexico under the protection of several hundred troops on the other side of the border.

So serious is the situation felt to be here that it is believed General Funston will order his men to pursue the raiders into Mexican territory in case of a repetition of the raids. Officers who took part in the fighting have reported to General Funston that the soldiers belonged to Carranza's army.

Major Anderson, in command at Mercedes, made the following report to General Funston:

"Party of about eighty Mexicans attacked store house at Progreso post office at about daybreak in the morning, broke into store, looted the place and set fire to it. A detachment of Troops B and C, Twelfth cavalry, numbering about twelve men, were fired upon as they approached the store. The fire was returned.

"Private Henry Stubbfield, Troop B, Twelfth cavalry, was shot twice in the body and was killed. Four officers and about sixty of our men participated in the fight. The firing kept up about two hours.

"Capt. A. V. P. Anderson, who was in command, received flesh wound in arm, but is not considered dangerous. Two horses were killed and one wounded.

"The Mexicans were pursued in brush to the river. Several hundred Mexicans on other side of the river kept up a heavy fire to cover crossing of Mexicans."

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 27.—Gen. Raoul Madero, brother of the slain president, and eight other prominent Villistas have been arrested at Glenn Springs, Tex., where they crossed the border. Those taken with Madero and sent to Alpine, Tex., are: Gen. Santiago Sanchez, Jose Pulido, Emilio Vasquez, Tiyalm Rangil, Jose Maria Rodriguez, Raul Davila, Ramon Partido and Abraham Martinez.

BULGARIA DENIES WAR MOVE

Premier Says Army Was Mobilized for Protection—Greece Calls Out Army.

Washington, Sept. 27.—A statement cabled to the Bulgarian legation here on Friday by Premier Radoslovoff announces that Bulgaria does not intend aggressive action against any of her neighbors and that her mobilization is not to be construed as indicating that she is about to enter the war.

London, Sept. 27.—Before many hours have passed the flame of war may have seared the Balkan nations again.

With the Bulgarian army massed on one border of Serbia and 800,000 Austro-Germans ready to strike on another, Greece and Roumania, the last of the Balkan states to become infected with the war fever, have begun preparations to enter the conflict. The menace of Bulgaria's mobilization was met by Greece with a royal decree calling twenty classes of troops to the colors. Minister of War Danglis issued an order calling out all the Greek reservists.

Simultaneously the Roumanian cabinet was called into hasty conference with King Ferdinand in circumstances that leave no doubt that the meeting will be followed by a mobilization order.

BRITISH LINER IS TORPEDOED

American Wireless Operator Missing After Steamer Chanceller Sunk by Submarine.

London, Sept. 27.—The Harrison liner Chanceller, a British ship, has been sunk by a German submarine. Part of the crew is reported missing, among them G. W. King of New Orleans, an American, who was assistant Marconi operator on the liner.

Sea Gives Up Arabic Dead. Queenstown, Sept. 27.—A body that came ashore on Friday at Cloakilly, on the south coast of Ireland, has been identified as that of Mrs. Josephine Brugliare of New York, one of the victims of the Arabic disaster.

Americans Defeat Japs. Tokyo, Sept. 27.—The baseball team of the University of Chicago defeated the Waseda university team Friday afternoon by a score of 5 to 3 in the opening game of the series. Thirty thousand persons watched the game.

TEUTONS' ROUTE THROUGH BALKANS



Germans join Austrians in attack on Semendria, beginning new invasion of Serbia in projected march through Balkans to Dardanelles. 2. Allies, heavily re-enforced by Italian, French and British contingents, renew attempt to force way to Constantinople ahead of Austro-Germans. 3. Austrians renew attack on Montenegrins and Serbians at Cetina to prevent concentration of Slavs against invasion from Semendria. 4. Roumanian army mobilized on frontier ready for attack on Bulgaria. 5. Russian army in Bessarabia ready to join Roumanians in march through Bulgaria if Bucharest joins allies.

SUBWAY BLAST KILLS 8 PRESIDENT IS SLURRED

BLOCK AND HALF OF NEW YORK STREET COLLAPSES.

Fifty Persons Injured When Explosion Carries Away the Supporting Pillars of Tunnel.

New York, Sept. 24.—Police are hunting for Frank Midnight, whose real name is Mezonoe, on a charge of homicide. He is the man who had charge of blasting operations in the new subway being constructed in Seventh avenue, which collapsed on Wednesday, resulting in eight deaths and injuring 50 persons, several perhaps fatally.

The generally accepted theory of the cause of the accident was that an explosion of dynamite had blown away pillars supporting the street surface. Coroner Feinberg said he believed faulty construction work, rather than an explosion, caused the collapse, but firemen found several sticks of dynamite and are keeping them as evidence.

Six persons were crushed to death when a street car plunged 50 feet into the chasm as a block and a half of the street surface collapsed. Two others died of their injuries after being removed from the ruins of the car, which was torn to pieces.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

Amsterdam, Sept. 23.—Kaiser Wilhelm and Prince Joachim were slightly injured in an automobile accident, according to Berlin dispatches on Tuesday. The imperial automobile was wrecked, the dispatches said.

Washington, Sept. 24.—American marines under command of Col. L. W. T. Waller and armed with machine guns are forcibly opening the way from the coast to the interior of Haiti. In a series of engagements between Cape Haitien and Rivieres and between Gonaives and Ennery five natives have been killed and their chief wounded.

Cape Haitien, Sept. 24.—The commanders of the American battleships in Haitian waters have sent an ultimatum to the rebel chiefs in the interior of the island giving them eight days in which to disarm their forces.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 24.—Mrs. Sanford Shepler, a grandniece of Benjamin Franklin and mother of the wife of Judge Eli Redman, is dead here at seventy.

Mayfield, Ky., Sept. 24.—A plague of bedbugs has caused the high school building to be closed that the insects may be exterminated. Whence they came is not known, but the school building was filled with them.

Budapest, Sept. 24.—The Official Gazette of the Hungarian government printed a decree calling to the colors all males born in 1897 before October 15.

Germans Shoot Doerflinger. Geneva, Sept. 27.—Friends of the Swiss cycling champion, Doerflinger, who was arrested by the Germans and convicted of espionage, claim to have received information that he was executed.

American Subscribes to German Loan. Berlin, Sept. 27.—Robert J. Thompson, for many years American consul at Hanover and now living at The Hague, has subscribed 500,000 marks (\$125,000) to the new German war loan.

DOCTOR DUMBA CALLS CHIEF EXECUTIVE "SELF-WILLED."

Von Papen Says Yankees Are Idiotic—Letters Found on Archibald Made Public in London.

London, Sept. 23.—The papers taken from War Correspondent James F. J. Archibald by the British authorities, on which was based the request of the United States government for the recall of Doctor Dumba, the Austrian ambassador at Washington, were made public in part.

In the letters from Doctor Dumba that diplomat's candid opinion of the president and of American sentiment is set forth.

There is a letter from Captain von Papen, military attaché of the German embassy in Washington, written to his wife and entrusted to the accommodation Archibald. In it Von Papen speaks of "these idiotic Yankees."

There is a copy of a letter written by Count von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing, but it is frankly an official German reply to the allegations regarding German plots in the United States.

The dossier as made public in the house of commons comprises twenty-one pages, closely printed. Included in it are the letter from Ambassador Dumba to Baron Burián, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. In one of these, not hitherto made public, Doctor Dumba refers to the "discouraging attitude" of President Wilson.

Doctor Dumba says the president's position is that America in a serious crisis would have to depend on neutral foreign countries for all its war material and "at no price and in no case will Mr. Wilson allow this source to dry up."

"For this reason," Doctor Dumba says, "I am of opinion that a return to the question will not only be useless, but having regard to the self-willed temperament of the president, harmful."

AIR RAID ON STUTTGART

Allied Flyers Drop One Hundred Bombs on German Royal Palace.

London, Sept. 24.—One of the most daring aerial exploits of the war was accomplished by French aviators, who flew 110 miles into Germany and bombed Stuttgart, capital of the German duchy of Wurttemberg.

The aviators, according to the official communiqué issued at Paris on Wednesday, dropped 100 bombs on the royal palace and the railway station while under heavy fire from the German anti-aircraft guns, but escaped unharmful and all returned safely.

The aeroplanes probably made in all a flight of 300 miles.

The statement gives no details of the damage at Stuttgart.

Schooner Minnie Slauson Sinks. Hyannis, Mass., Sept. 27.—The three-masted schooner Minnie Slauson, out of New York for St. John with coal, sank off Hyannis after a collision with the Handkerchief lightship. Captain Dixon and the crew landed.

Prince Killed in Battle. Amsterdam, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Vienna reports the death of the prince of Thurn and Taxis. He was killed during a battle with the Russians on the Sereth river front, the dispatch says.

U. S. GAINS POINT

GERMANY IN LATEST NOTE ASSURES SAFETY TO THOSE ON AMERICAN SHIPS.

COMMANDERS GIVEN ORDERS

Right of Visit and Search to Be Exercised and No Ship With Conditional Contraband Will Be Torpedoed, Says Message in Frye Case.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Germany's latest note on the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, published by the state department on Thursday, discloses an important diplomatic victory for the United States.

Germany accepts the proposal to fix damages by commission and to let The Hague pass upon disputed treaty rights involved. She also gives assurances that no more American ships carrying conditional contraband will be destroyed under any circumstances.

One thing seemed to officials certain—German naval commanders now are ordered to exercise the rights of visit and search with respect to all American ships to determine what cargo the vessels carry, thus making it practically sure that none will be attacked without warning or ample time for passengers and crew to be transferred irrespective of the cargo.

The note follows in part:

"With regard first to the ascertainment of the damage by experts, the German government believes that it should dispense with the nomination of an umpire. Assuming that the American government agrees to this, the German government names as its expert Doctor Kopny of Bremen, director of the North German Lloyd; it begs to await the designation of the American expert."

"The German government declares that it agrees to the proposal of the American government to separate the question of indemnity from the question of the interpretation of the Prussian-American treaty of 1785, 1799 and 1828.

"It therefore again expressly states that in making payment it does not acknowledge the violation of the treaty as contended by the American side, but it will admit that the settlement of the question of indemnity does not prejudice the arrangement of the differences of opinion concerning the interpretation of the treaty rights, and that this dispute is left to be decided by The Hague tribunal of arbitration.

"The negotiations relative to the signing of the compromise provided by article 52 of The Hague arbitration convention would best be conducted between the foreign office and the American embassy at Berlin, in view of the difficulties in the way of instructing the imperial ambassador at Washington.

"From the standpoint of law and equity it (the German government) is not prevented, in its opinion, from proceeding against American ships carrying contraband, according to its interpretation, until the question is settled by arbitration.

"For the German government does not need to depart from the application of generally recognized rules of the law of maritime war, as the Declaration of London, unless and in so far as an exception based on a treaty is established beyond a doubt. In the case of the present difference of opinion between the German and American governments such an exception could not be taken to be established except on the ground of the arbitral award.

"Nevertheless the German government, in order to furnish to the American government evidence of its conciliatory attitude, has issued orders to the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband, even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port."

NO SAFE CONDUCT TO DUMBA

State Department Delivers Pointed Acknowledgment to Teuton's Request—Austria Must Answer.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The department of state acknowledged the request of Doctor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, for a safe conduct to Europe. In doing so it informed the ambassador that the subject of his return had been taken up with the Austro-Hungarian foreign office. The inference was plain that until the Austrian answer to the American request for the ambassador's recall had been received no safe conduct would be given. Doctor Dumba has made reservations on the Rotterdam, sailing on September 28.

Swedish Steamer Torpedoed. Christiansand, Norway, Sept. 25.—The Swedish steamer Forsvik, 1,107 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew was saved. The ship was carrying a cargo of coal through the war zone.

War Tax Hits Americans. London, Sept. 25.—The wealthy Anglo-American contingent in London will be hit severely by the increase in the new war income tax. They already have contributed largely to many forms of relief.

BELIEVES FIRM IS HEDGING

The State Board of Irrigation Finds Company Not Disposed to Carry Out Contract.

ALLIES MAKE GAINS

Western Battle Ground Scene of Great Activity—Lost Ground Will Weaken Teutons.

It is the belief of the members of the State Board of Irrigation that the Central Bridge company of Illinois which was awarded the contract for the erection of a state aid bridge across the river at St. Paul, is trying to get out of the contract. They were awarded a contract for the building of the bridge at \$29,000. This was about \$6,000 less than the lowest bid above them. They made a deposit of a certified check with the board for \$5,000, so that if they fail to carry out the contract the state will not be out much as the next highest bidder the Omaha Structural Steel company will get the contract for about \$35,000. It is understood that there is some controversy between the company and the board in which the attorney general is taking a hand.

Nebraska will have a constitutional convention in 1919, if the plans of the league which met in Lincoln recently are carried out. Fifty persons attended, among them several state senators and representatives. The plan as adopted calls for a convention of 100 members elected from the legislative districts at the general election in 1918. Each member will receive \$10 a day. After the convention has prepared the constitution it will be submitted to the voters of the state for their approval. In order to bring this about a committee was appointed consisting of J. N. Norton of Polk, Senator Quibby of Omaha, F. A. Brogan of Omaha, R. B. Howell of Omaha, C. A. Gustafson of Mead, W. L. Locke of Lincoln and J. F. Cordeau of McCook who shall have authority to prepare petitions for initiating the proposition at the next general election giving the people a chance to say whether they want the convention or not.

The cutting of corn for fodder suggests itself this year when a certain percentage of the corn crop will undoubtedly not mature. Although this method requires considerable labor, the stalks put up in this way make excellent food for a much larger number of cattle than could be kept on the same stalks if left standing in the field. At the same time corn-stalk disease is avoided. Any corn which has grown to its full height and formed ears will make excellent fodder, if cut before severely frozen and put in medium-sized shocks for curing.—College of Agriculture.

For the purpose of hogging down corn, spring pigs weighing between 100 and 150 pounds can best be used. The corn should be fed in small tracts in order to get the greatest benefit from the grain. Fields of about six or eight acres are the best. Fencing can quite easily be done by using 26-inch woven wire with stakes for posts. As soon as the pigs are through with one field the fence can be moved to take in new ground. After the pigs are taken off the field, sows from the breeding herd can be put in to finish cleaning up the corn.

Little dribs of money are being expended by waterpower companies in state, but the amounts are pitifully small, and it would take a thousand years or more at that rate to end in real development of these resources. That is the condition disclosed by the books at the state engineer's office. No general footing up of the totals has been made for several months, but an inspection of the monthly reports—in accordance with a 1913 enactment—shows that the amounts expended for development by the various companies are inconsequential.

Dr. S. C. Cosford, in charge of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, in its campaign against hog cholera in northern Cage and Johnson counties, has been instructed by the Agricultural department to take a hog survey in the counties of Jefferson and Saline. The purpose of the government is to ascertain the number of swine raised in the two counties during the years 1913, 1914 and 1915, and also the number that have died during the same time from cholera.

The State Bank of Lewellen, a little town in Garden county, is the first of nearly 800 state institutions in Nebraska under the state banking board to avail itself of the opportunity to become a member of the federal reserve system.

Adjutant General Hall and Captain C. W. Shaffer, Nebraska National guard, will make an aeroplane flight from Julesburg, Colo., to Lincoln, if the trip can be financed.

Warden Fenton of the state penitentiary announces that night school classes have been started in the big prison with a total enrollment of 110. Chief Clerk James O'Connell is in charge of the school and has lined up his faculty for the year. Part of the instructors will be members of the prison staff and part of them will be inmates. Kenneth Murphy, Cherry county youth, recently returned from Europe, will teach one division corresponding to the third and fourth grades. Two college men, Martin and Kimbass, will be on the night faculty.

ALLIES MAKE GAINS

TWENTY MILES OF AUSTRO-GERMAN TRENCHES TAKEN.

20,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED

Western Battle Ground Scene of Great Activity—Lost Ground Will Weaken Teutons.

London.—The British and French armies have made several large gains against the German lines between Verdun and the Belgium coast, capturing many trenches along a front of about twenty miles, and thousands of prisoners, eight guns and a number of machine guns. At the same time British warships and Belgian and French batteries bombarded the German positions on the coast between Zeebrugge and Nieuport.

The Berlin war office has admitted the repulse of a German division near Loos, with considerable casualties, together with the evacuation of an advanced position north of Perthes.

The offensive which resulted in the French and British victories began September 25. For several weeks there has been an almost incessant bombardment, which late last week increased in intensity, particularly in the sectors where the infantry attacks took place.

The French, who are credited with the most particular gain, made their chief onset against the German lines around Perthes, Beausjour and Souppes in Champagne, where in December they made a considerable gain of ground. Saturday's attack, however, gave them possession of more territory than they had retaken from the German lines since the latter dug themselves in after the battle of the Marne.

According to the French account, the Germans were driven out of their trenches over a front of fifteen miles, varying in depth from two-thirds of a mile to two and a half miles.

The importance of this gain lies in the fact that every yard of ground taken in this region weakens the German position around Verdun, from which the Germans might be compelled to retire should the French succeed in making any further advance. The total number of prisoners taken by both British and French troops amounted to 20,000.

Hill No. 70, one of the positions taken by the British, is less than a mile directly north of Lens, while Hullcock, which also fell into the hands of the British, is at the end of the road near La Bassée. It is only twelve miles from Hullcock to Lille.

Feeling Out Westerners.

New York.—The Anglo-French financial commission and eastern bankers have reached a virtual agreement on the details of the proposed \$500,000,000 credit loan to Great Britain and France. Four members of the commission are in Chicago to confer with western bankers over the tentative terms. Following are the details of the loan upon which the commission and the bankers of eastern states are in virtual accord. The amount—approximately \$500,000,000. The securities—Joint Anglo-French notes. The interest rate—Five per cent to yield the investor about 5½ per cent by the notes being offered at slightly under par. A conversion privilege at maturity of the notes—the holder to receive cash or joint Anglo-French fifteen or twenty-year bonds, bearing 4½ per cent interest. It has become known that the entire tentative program had been submitted by cable to London and Paris and that the attitude of the home governments, so far disclosed, is one of approval for all that the commission has accomplished. It is assumed that the parliament of both Great Britain and France would have authorized the issuance of the loan and therefore would not be covered by any of the loan authorized so far.

Bulgaria Sends Note to Powers.

London.—The Bulgarian government has officially communicated to the powers a note, stating in the most categorical manner that the mobilization of the Bulgarian army was ordered in the national interest, and that it had not the slightest war movement intentions.

Bulgars Leave Switzerland.

Geneva, Switzerland.—Three hundred Bulgarian officers and men left Switzerland on a special train for Sofia, recently, traveling by way of Austria.

Georgians Lynch Negro Boy. Jackson, Ga.—Joe Persons, a negro boy not more than 14 years old, was hanged here for assaulting an 8-year-old white girl. To the persons around the scaffold the boy admitted the crime and stoically announced he was ready to die.

Russ Take Four Thousand Men. London.—"The battle north of Lutsk was a great success" for the Russians. We took 4,000 prisoners and recaptured the town of Lutsk," says a Petrograd correspondent.